BY AUTHORITY.

(No. 108.)
If ACT recognising the existence of war between the Unifed States and the Confederate States; concerning letters of Marque, Prices and Price Goods.
Whereas, the expect chorts made by this government to expellab triently relations between the (No. 106.) Whereas, the exercist efforts made by this government to ex-incide briendly relations between the government of the United States and the Confederals States, and to settle all questions of disagreement between the two governments, upon principles of right, justice, equality and good faith, have preved one multiply by reason of the relusal of the governments of the United States to bold any intercourse with the commissioners appointed by this government for the purposes attreased, or to become to may proposals they had to make for the peaceful so ofto, or and causes of difficult, between the two governments, and windows the government for the purpose accepted so often of all causes of diff on t. between the two governments, and whereas the President of the United States of the tracted his produmation ranking requisition upon the States of the American Union for selects five Shousand men forther purpose, at the control of the Shousand men forther purpose, at the purpose of the same of American and his detailed naved semaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of American and his detailed naved semaments upon the coasts of the Confederate States of American and raised, organized and equipped being an illustration of the confederate States, and the product his other proclumation some moning his purpose to account of four shockade of the parts of the confederate States; and whereas, the State of Virginia has scoted from the Preferal Union and entered into a convention of alliance offe sive and defonative with the Confederate States, and has ado, tes the Frovisional Constitution of the said States, and has ado, tes the Frovisional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Marydefensive with the Confederate States, and has ado, test the Fre-visional Constitution of the said States, and the States of Mari-land, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Arkanas and Mis-souri, have reliased, and it is believed that the dtate of Delawar-and the Indian territory south of Rausas, will refuse to co-ordate with the government of the United States in these arts of hostilities and wanten aggression, which are stainly intended to unrawe, oppresson I finally subjugate the people of the Con-fiderate states, and whereas, by the acts and means afterently car-culate between the Confederate States and the Government of the United States and the States and the Government of the United States and the States and the Government of the States of Maryland, North Carolina, Tennesse, Kentucky, Arkanasa, Missouri and Delaware, and the territories of Arizonia and New Mexico, and the Indian territory south of Kanena: Therefore,

ca do enset. That the President of the Confederate States is hereby authorised to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue Confederate States to meet the war thus commenced, and to issue to private armed vessels commissions, or letters of mayoe and general reprisal, in such form as hashall think proper, under the seal of the Confederate States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United States, and of the citizens or inhabitants of the kat's and territories thereof: Provided, however, that property of theoremy funices it be contraded however, that property of theoremy funices it be contraded to war) lades un board a neutral vessel, shall not be subject to seisure under this set: And provided, further. That vessels of the citizens or inhabitants of the luited States, now in the ports of the Confederate states, except such as have been since the 5th of April last, or may here for be, in the sorvine of the government of the United States, shall be allowed thirty days, after the publication of this act, to leave said ports and the government or the United States, small re investment days, after the pub leation of this act, to leave tail ports and reach their demination; and such we make and their cargoes, exceptingarticles contraband of war, shall not be subject to cap tere underthis set during said period, makes they shall have

three under this set during said period, unless they shall have previously reached the destination for which they were bound on leaving said ports.

Sac 2. That the Prevident of the Confederate States shall be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to revoke and amultial pleasure, all letters of marque and represal which he may at any time grant pursuant to this set.

Sac 3. That all persons applying for letters of marque and reprisal, pursuant to this act shall sate in writing the name and reprisal, pursuant to this act shall sate in writing the name and a suitable description of the tomage and force of the vessel and the name and place of residence of each owner concerned therein, and the intended number of the cres; which statement shall be signed by the person or persons making such application, and tiled with the Secretary of State, or shall be delivered to any other or discrete or person who shall be employed to deliver current commissions, to be by him transmitted to the Secretary of State.

Sac 4. That before any commission or letters of marque and reprisal shall be issued as aforesold, the owner or owners of the salie or vessel for which the same shall be friquested, and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the Confederate States, with at lend the responsible sureties not intenseted in each visial, in the penal some of five the mand delivers, or if such vessel be previded with more than one hundred and after men, than in the penal some of ten thousand delivers, with condition that the owners, others and the instructions with endition that the owners, electers and the instructions where the law of the Confederate States, and the instructions

and after mean, then in the penal some of ten thousand deliers, with condition that the owners, efficers and ever who shall be employed on logard such commissioned beneel, shall and will observe the laws of the Confederate States, and the instructions which shall be their conduct and will satisfy all damages and lighter ewilled shall be done of committed contrary to the toner too cof, by such was set during her commission, and to deliver up the same when revoked by the Pessident of the Confederale states.

Sac. 5. That all explures and prince of vessels and property shall be forfeited and shall accrue to the owners, officers and crews of the vessels by whom such cap area and prince shall be made, and on due condemnation had, and a lie distributed according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; and if there he no such written agreement, then our in bety is the owners and the either molety to the officers and crew, so near by as may be according to the rules prescribed for the share when of prize money by the laws of the Confederale States.

Sac. 6. That all vends, goods and effects, the property of any cition of the Confederale States, or of persons resident within and unfer the protect on of the Confederale States. A such as the property of any foreign prince, overwheat the time and which shall be re-ceptured by vessels commissioned as afressaid. States, which shall have been explured by the United States, and which shall be re-explured by vessels/statemins/stoned as affressaid, shall be re-explured to the lawful owners, upon payment to them of a just and re-soughly to the lawful owners, upon payment for them of a just and re-soughly to the control of the parties concerned, or by the decree of any cairs having jurisdiction, according to the nature of each case, agreeably to the provisions established by law. And such salvage shall be discretioned as aforemable and making undergotures according to any written agreement which shall be made between them; unit in case of no such agreement which shall be made between them; unit in case of no such agreement which shall be made to expert and upon the same principle hereightfore provided in cases of explured as aforement which shall be found in the same matters of ordany articles which shall be found in board the same, and hall be captured as aforement of a nation or state in unity with the Confederate States, and shall be proceeded against afore a competent tribunal; and after condemnation and forfeiture thereof shall belong to the owners, officers and error of the vasuel capturing the same, and be distributed as because when hall be cases of all enjatured verses, goeds and effects which shall be recorded against afore a competent tribunal; and after condemnation shall crew of the vasuel capturing the same, and be distributed as because when hall be recorded against aforements and the cases of all enjatured verses, goeds and effects when hall be recorded against and sea competence of the Confederate States, and shall courte of the Confederate when hall be recorded against and are a competence of the Confederate of the confederate states, the distributed as because of all enjates and a control of the Confederate when hall be recorded as a control of the Confederate when hall be controlled to the confederate when hall be controlled to the co brought within the jurisdiction of the Continents of the Confederate States shap have and accounts of the Confederate of States shap have and accounting jurisdictions of the sail courts of the confederate States, into which such even shall be start of the Confederate States, into which such even shall be start as timely be one restriction in whole or i pert, when the reputry has been made without just cause. And if since with at probable cause, may order and do no durant and reach a his early injured, for which the early are said country offers. In visuality shall be reputry and also the vessels about the lighter.

Said is that all persons fund on beard in explained and captures and also the vessels about a reputry of the relative and shall be defired as States, and the said account of the district, or some event or man and part with early and shall be defired into the cuts shall be defired as the cuts shall also of the district, or some event or man part who shall take charge of their safe keeping and support, at the explaint in hereby authorized to establish and order cuttable instructions for the

of the district, or some count or must a port who shall have charge of their safe keeping and support, as the expure of the Confederate rates.

Sec. 9. that the President of the Confederate values is hereby musticised to establish and order withinks instructions for the better governing and directing the conduct of the ventural as for the better governing and directing the conduct of the ventural as the diversed by the collector of the customs to the communication, their officers and count, a piece of the ventural as the diversed by the collector of the customs to the communication.

Sec. 40. That a housty shall be a found in the conduction of \$20 for each person in band my armed ship or rawel be one long to the United values of the common consent of an energement of an information of the present of the private and formation of an information and or dearness of price money, and a housty of \$20 for each part of the convert, officers and cross of the private armed vassels commissions? as a forcessful, for each and ere y prisoner by their conjuncted and brought into part, and on leveral is an agent authorized to receive them, in any port of the Confederate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice antiferrate bracks, and the Secretarry of the Tre aury is the vice and antiferrate bracks and the secretarry of the private and the very secretarry of the private and the very secretarry of the private and the very secretarry of the private and the vice of the vice

der this act, and occapitate the per cent, on the amount of du testimposed by law.

Smo. 15. That five per centum on the net amount faiter du ducting all charges and expectationen) of the prize money arisin from captured vessels and cargoes and on the retamount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes and on the retamount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes and on the retamount of the salvage of vessels and cargoes and on the retamount of the salvage of the Confederate States, that it is ensured and payl ove to the veilector or other chief officer of the customs at the per or place in the Confederate States at which such explained or the appared vessel may arrive, or to the custom of other public age, to of the Confederate States at which such explained or recognized vessel may arrive. And the moneys arising therefore, shall be held and are hereby plesiged by the tookernment of the Confederate States as a function the support and maintenance of the widows and explains of such persons as they be supported, and distributed on the private armed a section of the support and maintenance of such persons as may be supported, and distributed in the mancer as shall be real to commissioned as a forces at, in any consequences they the test at the period of the private armed a section of the commissioned as a forces at, in any consequences the three the commissioned as a forces at, in any consequences the three three commissioned as a feature in such mancer as shall be real three commissioned as a feature of the consequences that the period of the private armed the commissioned as a feature of the consequences that the period of the commissioned as a feature of the consequences to the period of the commissioned as a feature of the consequences that the period of the commissioned as a feature of the consequences that the period of the consequences the period of the consequences that the period of the consequences that

commissioned as a cross sl, in any consequent with the enem of the sasigned and distributed in such manner as shall hereafted be provided by law.
APPROVED May 6, 1861. jime?3.lawis

(No. 129)

AN ACT to increase the military establishment of the Confederate States, and to smound the "act for the Faundishment and Organization of the Army of the Confederates States of Armston." America.

America.

America.

Pacruss I The Congress of the Confenerate States of America decreaset. That the President shall be authorized to raise also organize, in addition to the present military establishment, regiment of cavalry and two regiments of in antis, whenever in his judgment the public service may require sum on the cavalry and to fact the existing these the problems with existing these to be established of cavalry and infancy is giments and to see all the capacity of the existing the existing of cavalry and infancy regiments. itation of cavalry and infattry regiments, and to be will it the esame pay and allowanters provided for the same, see it

Exc. 2. That the five general effects provided by existing he for the Confederate state shat have the task a figure from the figure of General "Instead of "Ingest or the cortal," which shall be assigned to such our state and during he are President at the confederate that he are given and state of the strong and state and the area of the strong and state of the strong and state and the area of the strong and state of the strong and st

menta to the rank of general, after the army is organized, shall be ma c by the selection from the army.

Set. J. Fost the President be authorized, whenever in his SET. I. Pest the President be authorized, whenever in his a guest the public service may require the increase, to add to the cour of employees on fivotenant colonel, she stall receive the pay and a lowances of a lentenant colonel of cavalry, and as many captains, not exceeding five, as may be never as for the fivotenant colonel of cavalry, and as many captains, not exceeding five, as may be never as for the fivotenant one medical during five, as may be never as for extending the rank of limits and colonel, and two quartermasters, with the rank of minute and colonel, and two quartermasters, with the rank of minute and one assistant commissions, with the rank of major, and one assistant commissions, with the rank of captain and to the rediral department, six an germa and four tent as instant surgeins. read 5 that the Traillant is suchorsed to appoint as many military staylogners, with the pay and allowance of a first lieutened of Inlantar, as the tale temping of the public proping may require, not tenerous it and the store begins of the public proping may require, not tenerous it and the store begins in the resulting establishment one quar created acquain for each right ment of valvy and infundry, and one continued acquaint for each military post, can to receive the say and allowance of a proposal major, according to existing laws.

See 7. That there may be estimated for the modical department of the growt, for the termulars as provided by its for other chiefted demans many acquired for the growther may require, to be determined up by the Secretar of War, under such result are as a temp precision, and who shall receive the pay and allowance of a ser, each major. regulations as he may prescribe, and who mair receive the pay and allowance of a servest major one B. That unjunctive the president for the stementary instruction of efficers for the army, the President shall be authorized to appoint oaders from the several States, to number propertioned to their representation to the House of Kep-resentatives, and (on in ad liften, to be selected by bin at large from the Confederate States, who shall be attached to companies in service in any branch of the army, as sur-crimmerary efficers, with the rank of cades, who whall receive the monthly pay of for-ty dollars and be composent for premotion at such time under type dollars and be composent for premotion at such time under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Prebident, or here after each blished by law.

such regulations as may be prescribed by the Fresident, or here after established by law.

See 9 That the President be authorized to assign officers to the Confederate States to state with volunteers or provisional troops, and to enfer upon them, while so employed, the rank corre punding to the tail dutes they are to perform.

Sec. 10. There shall be allowed and pain to overy able dodled man who shall be daily enlisted to serve in the same of the Confederate shall as abounty of ten del arm but the payment of five dollars of the said boun y shall be deformed until the recruit shall have been mustered into the regiment in which he is to serve

Save 14. That the provisionled the third section of the act of the Congress of the United States, making appropriations for the localities, executive and indicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirrenth day of June, A. D., eigh enthundred and sixty, which declares that no arms nor military supplies whatever, which are of a patential invention, shall be purchased, nor the right of united and patent. shall be purchased, for the right of unity or applying a parameter of invention, unless the same shall be authorized by law, and the appropriation therefor explicitly set forth that it is for such invention, (if of force within the Confederate States,) shall be unspended in its speculator for and during the existing war.

Approximally 16, 1871. junefil-lawdw

An Act to provide for the pay of saidtional officers, non-som-missioned officers, musicisers and privates of the marine corps, to constitute a regiment, and for the additional clothing and subsistence of the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, for the year ending Pehruary the eighteenth, eighteen

hundred and sixty-two.
The Congress of the Confederate Sixtes of America de exact The Congress of the Confederate States of America descate, That the som of ninety-five thousand two hundred and forty dollars be, and the some is hereby, appropriated out of a y money in the treasury not otherwise apprepriated, for the pay of additional effects, numerous and privates of the marine corps and subsistence for the same for and during the year emiling behavior by the eighteent, eighteen hundred and skrytten, and surin to say repriated as follows: One colone; (for nine months) two thousand dollars; Meutement colonel, (for nine months) two thousand dollars; quartor-matter, (additional) five hundred dollars; permanent colonel, (for nine months) and distinctly five hundred dollars; permanent colonel, (for nine months) two dumbred dollars; purformation, (additional,) five hundred dollars; permanent colonel, for sine months when dead dollars; four one second limitenants, then thousand and eight to the same dead of the same dead of the colonel of the same dead of the same dollars per mount, to estyphic the thousand a very subditional privates at eleven dollars per mount, to estyphic the thousand a very hundred and sinty dollars; additional, enditing for non-commissionel officers and person a colling for non-commissionel officers and person and persons a ores, flags, e.c., four thousand dollars

An Act to increase the Clerical Force of the Trenaux Separt-ment in the Sureau of Se and Antilty The Congress of the Cosfederate S at a of Am rice de snart That the excellance is that comes as follows: One chief clark, at a start of fourther built of Breend Amisor of the Treasury Department shall comes as follows: One chief clark, at a start of fourther builting dollars per sinusm; five cashs at a lart or each of twelve in dred dollars per sinusm; and a come cash will askaries each of one thousand dollars per amount. Provided That the Savetsary of the Treasury shall have the d exty-one Approved her St. 1901. july 3-lax (w

A Reso milou in regard to the Cierical Department of Con-Tries.

Baselined by the Congress of the Confiderate Sintes of America, That the Scientary of the Congress to much wideline a confiderate for an analysis of the sense of the

[Sec. 1747] A Resolution to protitio for the Bombral of the Seat of Covern Ros Ivel by the Congress of the Confederate States of Ameri

(No. 176.)

An Act to transfer the testimany taken by commission, in certain smits the edo unused, the united in the Circuit and Bibtriet C moted free United States of American to the date. Courts of the other crack Fister, and to authorize the same to be read

Our rise of the United States of American to the State. Course of the only course States, that is antihorize the sense to be read in soil in a Course.

Fig. 1 The Course of the Course States of Americande enter. That in all cases where suits have been contributed in the circuit of statical course of the Course States of Americands whether at have rise requiry. By a climan of state we do not the course of the course of the course of the course of the state of a first of the state of a first of the state of the course of the state of the course of the state of

in the cases.

Sec. 3 Se it further ennoyed. That the State of Arlangas shall constitute two juncted detricts, the Hents and boundaries of which, and the observe discrete, shall be the same as existed by farre of the junc of the Functed Statis, when the state of Arkanian second from the United States and seem district shall be independently to the Control of th

(No. 277) (No. 1-1)
An act to probled the exponention of Cotton from the Confederale States, except through the reaperts of said States; and to punish persons offeeding therein.

Sacrios I. The Congress of the Confederate States of America de chart. That from and after the first day of June next and during the evistence of the holekade of any of the ports of the Confederate States of America, by the Covernment of the United

distant men to the army of the Confederate.

2 That the co. hith section of the art entitled. An act reneuring the existence of work mean the Univer States and the
info levide. Either, and conscious letters of manuae, prince
info levide. Either, and conscious letters of manuae, prince

AN ACT to make temperary disposition of certain reilroad Whereas, in furtherance of a contract between Thes. C. Bates, an alien enumy residing in the State of New York, and the Memphis, El Paro and Parlice Railrond Company a large quantity of railrond iron is on deposit at New Orieso and on the Mississippl and Red ri ora intended by said contract for said road and said alien being now incapable of carrying on his contract.

The Congress of the Confederate states do emact. That said Memphis, El Paso and Paulio Railrond Company be and is here by suttorined to take passession of said from upon the payment of duty and lawful changer, if any, and lay the same on their road, upon sleving bond to the Federary of the Treesury type of one for the payment of casid from as Congress may becafter direct, the shilmate rights of all persons are ing hereby reserved un't such legislation.

An Act to provide for the session, on the part of the State of Arkansas, of the Arsenal at Little Rock, and of Fort Smith, at the City of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas, to the Confederate States of America, and the acceptance of the same by the said Confederate States.

When Las, By ordinance of the Convention of the Sinte of Arkansas, persed the lith day of May 1801, herewith submitted, authority was sunferred apon the delication of the State of Arkansas in cede to the Confederate States the arsenal at Little Rock, and Fort smith, at the city of Fort Smith, in the State of Arkansas and the grounds, imidings and appurienances at (No 160)

Avanuas and the grounds, imidings and appurtenances at ached to each, in accordance with the terms of said ordinance herefore, The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, The congress of the Confederate States of America to enact,
That the cassion as hereinbefore recited is hereby scopted, and
it is now made the duty of the eccretary of War to accept a deed
of cession of the said arsenal and other property to be executed
by the said delegation, and to take charge of and hold the
same in the name of the Government of the Confederate States

America. American, May 21, 1861, (No. 175) An Act to anther'se certain Debtors to pay the amounts due by them into the Treasury of the Confederate States. by them into the Treasury of the Confederate States.

Secrets: 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That all persons in any manner inhebied to individuals or corporations in the United States of America, (except the States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentus y and Missouri, and the District of Columbia,) be and are hereby prohibited from paying the same to their respective creditors, or their agents or any traces, pending the existing war waged, by that Government against the Confederate States, or any one of the staveholding States before same.

Sates before named
Sate Sefore named
Sate Sefore named
Sate Sefore named
Sate Sefore named in Sefore said shall be and is here
by authorized to pay the amount of his indebtedness into the
reasity of the Confederate States in specie or treasury notes,
and shall receive from the treasurer a certificate, countersigned
by the register showing the amount paid and on what account,
and the rate of interest which the same was tearing.
Sec. 3 Such certificates shall hear like interest with the original contract, and shall be reformable, at the close of the war and
accoration of peace, in specie or its equivalent, on presentation Szo. 4. All laws and parts of laws militating upsiest this act as and the same are belong repealed.

Arraover, May 21, 1831.

An Act making appropriations in addition to those already made, for the Military Service of the Confederate States of America, for the final year ending the eighteenth day of Feormary, and Doursand eight hunder d and staty two. Sternov I the Congress of the Confederate States of America do eracs. That there wall be appropriated for the pay of the see as. That there shall be appropriated for the pay of the hiers and privates of one number of mucht of infantry, and in quartermanter's rapplies of all kinds for the same, and amportance, including bothers warons, harness, amballances of other necessary expenses. In the fixed year ensuing the gibtersth of Fe marr, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-so, treaty-seven multipless rice hundred and thirty-two thousand of the control of the state of the control of the of four hundred and mirely three deliars and twelve cents for 2. That there be appropriated for the pay quarterma-ris mapples of all kinds, transportation and other necessary penses for one regiment of legionary formation, computed of

See 2. That there be appropriated for the pay-a companies of this limit, real-privation and other necessary expenses for one reminent of legionary formation, companies of subsections and companies of videous, fire humared and first thousand four humared and eight productions and an introduced thousand proposed and eight productions and proposed for the population of the commissary proposed for the population of the commissary proposed for the population of the first production of t of an d fifty shousered dustas :

It is not fifty shousand datas.

Mac. 6. That the robe appropriated for the centingent service files War Department. It is 1-3 carrandomy the eighteenah of February one thousand eight hundred and any two, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

Son 7. That there is asserted and propringent capeness of he adjustant and Jaspertor General's Department, including files uraliters stationary, plated blacks for the sec of the army, recould be far, postures telegraphic despatches are, for the wair coding the eight eight February, one thousand eight hundred and saxty two, the sum of eight tousand dollars.

Son 8. That there is an proprieted for the pay of surgeons, as fatent surgeons, and chaplans. As the year endire the eight to not easy of February, one thousand eight hundred and shorty was these on the foundation and one deliars.

(No. 150.)
An act to finend an act relative to Telegraphic Lines of the Confederate States, approved May deventh, one thousand eight undered and many one. Secretor 1 The Congress of the Confederate States of Ameri Arrhoven May 21, 1851.

(No | 151)
An Act making appropriations for the Legislative and Executive and energy of Government for the year ending eighteenth of February, eighteen bundled and sixty too. Escrean I. The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer-ica do caset, "hat the fellowing arms be and the same are here-by appropriated out of any money in the treasury not other-size appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the year ending the fourtieenth of February, eighteen hundred and

Congress, twenty five thousand dollars. For compensation of congress, six thousand dollars. For contingent expenses of Congress, including printing, five thousand doltransference of State - for comprehension and printing of see and resolutions of Congress, two thousand five hundred dollars. For tree-salties and exigencies under laws already passed, or which may be passed, or from causes which now east or may have to raise, and unforescen emergencies, forty thousand deliars—to replace same emeant in State Department
Treasurer Department — For this amount to pay interest on

Department.

THEACURY DEFAURMENT —For this amount to pay interest on lour of February 12, 1851, five hundred theurand deliars. For additional expenses under the act "to raise money for the support of the George and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America, approved February 18t, 1851, thirty thousand deliars. For incidental and contingent expense of the Trensary Department, twenty thousand deliars. Alto allowed the Executive buildings, at four hundred deliars cach, and for lighting the same, sisteen hundred deliars. For rent of Executive building, corner of Bibb and Comverce streets, three thousand deliars. For reat of Executive building on Bibb street, between Geora and Commerce streets, two thousand deliars. For rent of building on Bibb street, between Geora and Commerce streets, two control of the same of the secutive control of the same of the secutive functions of the secutive collars and fitty-eight cents. For furniture of Executive collars and fitty-eight cents. For furniture of Executive collars and fitty two controls.

none captured private name. The Confidence rates, and in addition of the control of the control

The formation of the design of the confidence states of a substitute of the co

An Act to provide for the pay of the officers who have resigned from the United States Navy, and whom it is proposed to add to the Confederate States have.

Be it enamted by the Confederate appropriated out of any money in the treasure of the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasure of the same is hereby appropriated, to be carpended in the pay of the officers who have resigned from the United states have, and whom it is proposed to add to that of the Confederate States as deem to the united states have, and whom it is proposed to add to that of the Confederate States, as deem to be appropriated as follows:

For the pay of the officers who have resigned from the United States. As deem to the appropriated, to be united in the pay of the officers who have resigned from the United States have, and the same years and of the confederate States. It is do not the fine of the same of the arms of the discharged soldier shall be entitled to receive ten cents per mile in lieu of all traveling pay, subsistence, frage, and under the pay of twelve captains, on and of duty, \$21,000; eighty lightness and officers, musicina, as, artificers, farriers, blackmiths and pay may read the pay of the confederate States; and it shall also apply to all officers, musicina, as, artificers, farriers, blackmiths and pay may read the pay of the confederate States; and it shall also apply to all officers, musicina, as, artificers, farriers, blackmiths and pay may read the pay of the confederate States; and it shall also apply to all officers, musicina, as, artificers, farriers, blackmiths and pay may read the pay of the confederate States.

[No. 179.]

An Act concerning the transpertation of the same of the confederate States of the confederate States. It of confederate States.

For the pay of the Confederate States of the discharge to the place of his ename of the artificial of the same of the confederate States.

For the pay of twellow and the pay of the confederate States of the same of the confederate States.

For the p enrallment. Bac 2. That the fourth section of the act of March 6, 1861: Sac 2. That the fourth section of the sati of March 6, 1261.

"To provide for the public defence," be amended as follows viring the provide for the public defence, be amended as follows viring the section of the confederate States, the sum of twenty one dollars, in lieu of clothing for six manths, and the treatter the ame allowance in money at every subsequent period of services or six man the, in lieu of clothing: Provided, That the price of all clothing in kind received by said velumeers from the Confederate States Government that be deducted first from the Confederate States Government that be deducted first from the money thire allowed; and if that sum be not sufficient, the balance shall be charged for at 1page on the master and pay role; and that all accounts arising from contracts, agreements or arrangements

a l'accounts arising from contracts, agreements or arrengements for furnis ing clothing to ve unicers, to be duly certified by the company commander, shall be paid out of the semi-annual alcompany commander, shall be paid out of the semi-annual al-lowance of money.

Fac 3 That the inventy-first section of the act for the organi-zation of the array of the Confederate States he soemended as to allow to gld-de-cam sent to adjusted forage for the same min-ber of horses as allowed to officers of the same grade in the

fjuly 6-lawiw.

An Act to provide for the incidental expenses of the public service within the Indian tribes.

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to meet the incidental expenses of the public service within the Indian tribus, for the year ending February the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty two. But a particular and specific account of the expenditures under this and shall be made and reported to Congress at its near session after the expiration of the period herein named.

Approved May 21, 1961.

Approved May 21, 1861.

(No. 153)

A resolution in relation to certain amounts.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund of the Treasury Department, all accounts contracted for work done or furniture provided for the use of the Executive office, or in the executive buildings, not properly chargeable to the contagent fund of either of the other departments. Approved May 21, 1861.

(No. 168)
An Act to prescribe the salary of the Private Secretary of the President of the Confederate States.

SECTION 1 The Congress of the Confederate States do enact. That from and after the pa sage of this act the salary of the Private Secretary of the President of the Confederate States shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

ENC. 2. All has and parts of laws saltigating against this act, be and the same are hereby rejected.

Approved May 21, 1821. [10] for law 4 and 10 Approved May 21, 1851.

An Act to divide the Fister of Texas into two Judicial Districts, and to provide for the appointment of Judges and officers in SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Amer SDITION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Amery icade court, That the State of Texts be and the same is here y divided into two judicial districts, in the rollowing manner, towit: all the territory of the State of Texts within and West of the following manned countes shall compose one district, to be called the Western District, to wit Matagorda Wharion, Colorado, Fayette Washington, Bur even, Mailen, Falls, McLeilan, Hill, Johnson, Tarrant, Wise, Montaguer, and all the territory was a few discounters and all the territory was a few discounters and all consulting the Eastern District of

Texas

Size 2. Thereshall be appointed a Judge and Marshal for said
Western District. The said Judge shall hold two terms each
year of said Court, at the city of Austin, and at Brownsville, in
the county of Cameron, at the time a pre-cited by the laws of the
United States for the holding of the District Courts of the United
States and places inter, at said places trict Courts of Texas, and the powers and jurisdiction of the same, so far esther are consistent with the Constitution and the laws of the Confederate States, are hereby re-enacted and con-Approved May 21, 1861. July6-lamin

But of said counties shall constitute the Eastern District of

An act to prescribe the mode of publishing the Laws and Treaties of the Confederate States.

Section 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That it shall be the duity of the Attorney General to select from the laws and resolutions passed at each scholor such as may be of a public mature an which in his judgment, require immediate publication, and cause the same to be inserted seath), for one month, in one public gazette published at the set of go erument in each State, and also in two gazette published at the capital of the Confederate States.

See 2. All treaties entered into by the Confederate States shall be published in the same manner: fut the President may, in his discretion, order the publication of particular treaties is other gazettes published at titer places.

As 3 The compression for publication of the laws in the straits shall not exceed one doller and a half yer page, estimated a secreting to Little & Brown's edition of the laws of the United States.

Approved May 21, 1861.

[187-1884]

(No. 169)
An Ordinance of the Convention of the Congress of the Confederate St tes He is ordained by the Congress of the Confederate States of He it ordered by the Congress of the Contentrate states of Awieria. That the second paragraph of the first section of the third article of the Co stitution of the Confederate States of America, he so amended in the first line of sail paragraph as to read, "Kach State shall, until otherwise exacted by law counti-tute a district;" and in the sixth line, after the word "judge," Approved May 21, 1861.

(No. 178)

An Act to smend an act entitled "An Act recognising the existence of war retween the United States and the Confederate states, and concerning Letters of Marque. Prices and Price Goods, approved May sixth, one thousand eight himsled and sixty-one.

Sacrios I. The Congress of the Con ederate States do enact, That the tenth section of the above entitled act be so amaned that in addition to the bounty therein mentioned, the Government of the Confederate States will pay to the cruiser or cruisers of any private armed vessel commissioned under said act.

that, in addition to the bounty therein mentioned, the Gevernment of the Confederate States will pay to the cruiser or cuisers of any private armed vessel commissioned under said act, twenty per cur mu on the value of each and every vessel of war belonging to the enemy, that may be sunk or destroyed by such private armed vessel or vessels, the value of the armament to be included in the estimate. The valuation to be made by a board of naval officers appointed, and their award to be approved by the President, and the amount found to be due to be payable in eight per centum bonds of the Confederate States.

Sac. 2. That if any person who may have invented or may bereafter levent any new kind of armed wessel or floating hattery, or defence, shall deposit a pian of the same, accompanied by suitable explanations or specifications, in the nany depart ment, together with an adiidavit setting forth that he is the inventor thereof; such deposit and affidavit unless the facts set forth therein shall to disapproved) shall entitle such inventor or his assigns to the sole and exclusive enjoyment of the right and privileges conferred by this act, reserving lowever, to the Gevernment, in all cases, the right of using such invention.

Approved May VI, 1861.

[No. 153.]

An act to authorize the President to confer temporary rank and command, for service with volunteer troops, on efficers of the Confederate Army.

Secrica 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of Ameri-Section 1. The Congress of the Consecutive factor of the confer temporary rank and command, for service with refunctor troops, on officers of the Confederate army, the same to be held without prejudice t their positions in said army, and to have effect only to the extent and according to the assignment made in general

Coler.
Approved May 21, 1861. jyl6 lwaw4. [No. 182.] An act for the publication of the laws.

Secretor I. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That five hundred copies of the acts of this session of Congress be published in pumphlet form, to be distributed as follows: one copy for the executive of each of the Confederate States; one to each judge of the distribute out the Confederate States, one to the executive of the Confederate; and the executive of the Confederate or the head of each department and of each bureau, one to each member of Congress, and one to each clerk of the district courts, and the completion to be feet in the office of the Department.

Secretary 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That from and after the passage of this not, the annual salary of the chief of the contract bursan, the chief of the appointment bursan and the chief of the finance bursan, shall be three thousand dollars; and that he restrer, as the office of the manual dollars; and that he restrer, as the office of them shall be want of, the appointment of his successor shall be made by the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the clerks, draftsmen and other employees of the distributions of the same in relation to two, five and twenty cent in the provided by the President of the Congress; and the clerks, draftsmen and other employees of the distributions of the same in relation to two, five and twenty cent from the provided the same in relation to two, five and twenty cent from the provided the same in relation to two, five and twenty cent from the contract of the confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Congress; and the clerks, draftsmen and other employees of the distributions of the same in relation to two, five and twenty cent from the contract bursan, the chief of the contract bursan is and the it further enacted. That the third sould be charged bursan the charged bursan the charged bursance is and the charged bursan the charged bursan th

[No. 118.]
An act to amend an act entitled, "an act to fix the pay of members of the Cougress of the Confederate States of amenica," approved March 14, 1801.
Entition 1. The Cougress of the

A resolution in regard to the military expenditures made by the
State of South Carolina
Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the expenditures made by the State of South Carolina
for the pay and maintenance of the from a majord in the de
feve of the Charleston harbor under the command of Brigadiar
General Beauregard, were intended to be provided for by an act
making appropriations for the support of three thousand costs,
for twelve months, to be called into service at Charleston, South
Carolina, under the third and fourth rections of an act of the
Congress to raise provisional forces for the Confederate States anade by the act aforesaid.
Approved May 10, 1961.

[Mo. 146.]
An act to amend "on act to provide for the public defence opprovide for the public defence opfaction i. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That the President may require into the service of
the Coafe trade States any company of light a tillery, which
by said act he is outherized to do, with such complianent of obficers and man, and with such equipments as to him shall seem
proper; anything in said act of the 6th of March, 1861, to the
contrary notwithstanding. [No. 168.]

An act to prescribe the usinry of the Pricate Secretary of the President of the Confederate States. President of the Confederate States de manet,
That from and after the paradge of this act, the salary of the
private secretary of the President of the Confederate States
shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per ansum.

Sac 2 All laws and parts of laws midigating against this act,
te and the same are hereby rep mied.

Approved May 21, 1881.

[No. 183.]
A resolution in reference to printing the tariff act, and other documents connected therewith.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of the tariff act be printed for the near of Congress, and also five hundred copies of a comparative statement of the rates of duty under the United States tariff of 1857 the Confederate States tariff or testablished, and the United States tariff now in force, be printed under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury. ty of the Secretary of the Treasury. Approved May 21, 1861,

(No. 104.)

An act making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year ending eighteenth of February, eighteen hundred and exactly two

Exoriox 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact,

ty two 1. The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the 40 sets hereinal briexpressed, for the year ending the eighteenth of setuany, so lates handred and sixty two. Navy—For the purchase of nautical instrumences, booss and charts for Confederate States Navy, five thousand two hundred dollars; for equipment and repair of vessels of Contederate States Navy, each hundred thousand dollars; for laboratory for affexeeping ordnance stores, and laber in preparing them, thirty-seven thousand dollars; for "contingent enumerated," for the following purposes, vis: Freight and transport thous printing and status gourness, vis: Freight and transport thous printing and status and home repairs, and attending to steam stories in yar's; parchase and manufacture of horses and occur and far wing terms; cirts, lumber, wheels, and the purcess and repair of for many yards and store stations; pay of wasthmen, and incidental labor not chargable to other appropriations; wharfars, dockage and rest; traveling exposessed officers add others under orders; functal exposes and create the pressure of the states of the sum of

[No. 185.]
An act supplemental to an act to establish the Judicial courts of the Confederate States of America.

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That in all vaits and actions in any district court of the Confederate States, in which the judic of such court may be interested on may have been of council of either party, or is connected with or related to either party, so as to reader it improper that the party is a state of the party of the bis section. nected with or related to either purty, so as to render it improper for him to sit on the tital of such suit or action, it shall be his cuty to cause the fact to be enleved on the records of the court; also an order that an anthenticated copy thereof, and a copy of all the proceedings, orders, pleadings and papers in such suit of action, shall be forthwith ear filed to the good conveniently into court, free from the objection which said district out appn such record being a right subjection which said district out a paper such record being a right subjection which said court, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same secondingly. And the jurisdiction of such district court shall extend to all such ease; so removed as were cognizable in the district court from which the same were removed.

Said 2. We can any appeal or writ of error was pending in any of the late circuit courts of the United States, from any of the

of the lite circuit courts of the United States, from any of the law district courts of the United States, and the judge of the present district court to which such appeal or writ of error is

of the late execute courts of the United States, and the judge of the present district courts of the United States, and the judge of the present district courts of the which such appeal or writ of error is tumblered is the same person who rendered the decree of judgment from which such appeal or writ of error was taken, then such appeal or writ of error shall be transferred to the Suprime Court of the Confederats States, upon the party giving bond and surety, as required by law in case of an appeal or writ of error sued out to said Supreme Court, and as nathen the copy of the record, under the seal of the district court, which court shall thereupen proceed to hear and determine the same, as in other cases.

Suc. 3. When in any case hereafore decided in any of the face district or dream courts of the United States, either party, had to appeal or to prosecute a writ of error, so as to suspend excention, turthaw been prevented from so doing within the time fixed by law by the Coung of the courts on the secession of the reversal States, in ad such cases a farther period of six mouths from the time of healthy the first term of the district court of the Confederate States in such district shall be allowed such party, with in which to lake mispeal or sne ont a writ of error; and such appeal or writ of error shall have the same effect as if sued out or taken within the time prescribed by the former laws.

Fig. 4. The official bonds of all clerks and marshals of the cents of the Confederate States, hall be allowed in the Department of Justice. In case of any smit thereon, in favor or for the use either of the Government or of an individual or a corporation such sail may be maintained on a copy of subbond, authenticated by raid department of any smit thereon, in favor or for the use either of the Government or of an individual or a corporation such sail betere the trail of such suit; and in case the sid department shall transmit the original bond, retaining a copy thereof, to the court in which such suit is pending; for

suit is ended

aution 3. Where in any case, there is no building provided the
habiting a circuit court of the Confederate "tares, it shall be the
duty of the Department of Justice to provide suitable accommodations for holding it, and to farnish the necessary books an
records and dockets for the proper conducting of the husiness of
the court, subject in all instances to the approval of the Presi-

lent Fro. 6 The frot-yeighth section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be, and the same is hereby amended, so as to permit either party to the transc lpting the record and copy of bonds, as therein required, in the Supreme Court of the Conf dbonds, as therein required, in the Supreme Court of the Confiderate States, without disminsing the appeal or writ of error in the Supreme Court of the United States, where the said court refuses to dismins the same upon motion; and that the said section be also amended so as to allow the period of unelve months from the time of the organization of the Supreme Court of the Courfederate States for filling such transcript and bond, instead of the time in said section prescribed.

Approved May 21, 1901.

jyis lawfor

[No. 191.]

Inc. 121.]

An act to amend "an act to prescribed.

[No. 121.]

An act to amend "an act to prescribe the rates of postage in the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 25. [801.]

Sacricox 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America, and tor other purposes," approved February 3. [801.]

Sacricox 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America, and for other purposes," approved February 3. [801.]

Sacricox and for other purposes, "approved February 3. [801.] as relates to icaled packages constaining other than printed or written matter, inclusing an may packages, be, and the same is hereby so amended as to require that such packages shall be rated by weight, and charged the rates of active postage.

Sac. 2. And be it further enacted, That the second section of raid act be amended as fo lows, to wit. The all newspaper publisheds within the Confederate States, not exceeding it ree cunces in weight, and sent from the edited of publication to actual and bond 61e subscribers within the Confederate States, and security in a number of a nawspaper published with pestage as follows, to wit. The portage on the regular number of a nawspaper published with amount; may prespublished similarly should be actually and prespublished similarly should be actually as a security of the security

denomina ion of stamps and stampedenvelopes detects for.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted. That the proviso contained in the fifth section of the said set be so amended as to extend to the chiefs of the contract, appointment and finance bureaus of the Post office Department the privilege therein conferred upon the Pestmaster General, his chief clerk, and the sublider of the treasury for the Post-Office Departments, of transmitting through the mails free of postupe, any lutters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the efficial duties or to the business of the Post-Office department subject to the restrictions and penalties preserved be said provisor and that this set shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved May 18, 1861.

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Approved May 18, 1861.

SEC 2 That the mist at New Orleans, with the tools, imple-

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wance.

Il P Subscribers desiring their papers changed must mention the Post Office from, as well as the one to, which they desire the change to be made.

American Topics in England SECESSION CANNOT BE UNDONE-THE NORTH CAN NEVER

BESTORE THE UNION. From the Lendon Economist, July 6.

We last week discussed the prospects of the Unionists reducing the Secessionists to submission by mere fighting and blockading, by defeating them in the field and shutting up their ports. We assumed, for the sake of argument, that Northern victory over Southern troops and Northern destruction of Southern commerce was as probable as the Federalints believe it to be certain. We granted all if at the free States boast as to the superiority of their resources. And notwithstanding that we arrived at a most confident conclusion that the forcible reincorporation of the seceding States was about as

peless a scheme as it is unwise an aim-But suppose it done. Suppose the South so effectually beaten and broken down by the ruin of its commerce, the privation of its people, and the defeat of its army, that it is reduced to sue for peace and to accept the terms dictated by the conquering North. Let us suppose further that those terms are not needlessly humiliating, but consist neerely in the rescinding of all the secession ordinances and the restoration of the authority of the Washington Government area. erament over the whole of the rebellious States. What has been gained thereby? And how much of what is gained can be preserved? How is the conquest to be upheld? How is the suppressed will of the people to be kept down. How are the captive millions to be retained in their forced allegiance? How can they be made to work a joint system of Government, of which they are thwarting mem-

bers and unwilling constituents?

How is the administration of ten distinct States all recalcitrant, and covering hundreds of thousands of square miles, to be carried on? Are Federal Gov rnors and Federal officers to be appointed to the work" and how, amid a hostile people force their decrees! The slave States, forced back into the Union, must be governed either as conquered lands or as free and equally endowed portions of a Federal republic. If the former, what stall of civil officers and what military force would be adequate to maintain authority, and to enforce order dience. If the latter, how will the State machine work, with three lifths of the Senate and of the House of Representative's bent upon thwarting every movement." Ten independent States and eight millions of free nen can only be governed with their own consent, and through their own officers and their own citizens. And what chance is there that their own officers and their own citizens will govern them in conformity with the wishes and plans of a central Government which has just con-quered them, overrun their plentations bombarded their cities, ruined their commerce, and inflicted the deadliest wound upon their pride?

The very idea is absurd. To subjugate the slave The very idea is absurd. To subjugate the slave States, difficult as it is, will be infinitely easier than to keep them in subjection. It is obvious, on a moment's consideration, that they can only be kept in the Union (after being forced back into it) with their own free consent—and what prospect of that free consent can even the most sanguine fancy hold out to us. It was peremptorily -even insultingly -refused before a blow was struck and when all was comparatively calm; will it be given by men infuriated by the mortification of defeat and disappointment, to men whom they disliked and despised as equal fellow-citizens, and whom they will absointely abhor as conquer is or masters. In fine, could the forcible reconstruction of the Union be maintained for a year, or would it bring with it any

one advintage, even if maintainable?

But one single consideration would seem to be sufficient to render all this argument superfluous. Does not the mere existence of democratic institu-tions—(and no one, so far as we have heard, has ever dreamed of abolishing these)—render any policy or any Government impossible that is de-nounced and detested by the people! Unless, therefore, the Southerners or a decided majority of them are, or can be made friendly to the Union-unless, that is, the Secessionists are, or become, hostile to secession—the reconstruction of the Union is a pure impossibility. Scm: Americans we hear, are wild e ough to assert that the influential, if not the commercial, majority in the slaves States are Unionists at heart, or will become so after a good beating. But this is a question of contingent fact, on which

we can accept no man's dictum.

Some Americans from the North, and a few Englishmen who sympathize warmly with their wishes, occasionally hint, though as yet only a cautious whisper, that they have yet another resource in the background—an ally in reserve, to be called out if necessary—by whose aid they can insure the submission of the South, in case we should prove correct in pronouncing their own unaided powers inadequate to the achievement. They believe it im-possible for the secoding States, with their four millions of slaves-as internal foes-to prolong for any length of time a conflict which can fail to arouse and render unmanageable the negro population. In plain terms, they anticipate the probability, in case the slave States do not speedily succumb, of exciting a servile insurrection; and they are confident that the dread of such a proceed-ing, as soon as the likelihood of it can be real-ized, will bring their antagonists upon their knees. This is so grave a matter that (since it has been spoken of) we must say in very distinct language what we think of the scheme, looking at it both from a moral and a strategic point of view. Our own strong convictions on the subject of ment—where they are coming money, by robbing negro slavery in America have been too often ex the soldiers and public. The armies are made up pressed and are too well known to need repeating

All this time we have no scheme of our own to propose for the extinction of negro slavery; and we have never heard one propounded which seemed to any high degree rational, hopeful or attractive. Yes, we confess that the prospect of securing vic-tory to Northern arms by the aid of negro insur-rection—of raising the slaves in order to subjugate the Secessionists-appears to us at once a desperate expedient, and an enormous crime. That it should even be dreamed of by sober politicians and Christain citizens, shows but too clearly how fearfully civil conflict has disturbed the minds and perverted

the feelings of those engaged in it.

The principles of international law are so little understood by the bulk of any people, that it was very easy for many Americans to make the mistake of confounding the prompt recognition by our Government of the secessionists as beligerents, with the very different thing, their recognition as an independent sovereign Power, with which diplomation intercourse should be established and maintained. We have no right to complain of a temporary exhibition of anger, founded upon misconception; and by this time the intelligent citizens of the United States, will have seen, from the specches in Parliament and the general tone of our press, that our attitude of neutrality, so far from being dictated by selfish considerations or sentiments of ill will, it referred the recognition and any properties of the want of orders, we can ply possible to considerations or sentiments of ill will, and a line or the purpose of RE ROLLIO.

**Notice to Entironal Companies appears of RE ROLLIO.

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**RALKOAD FROM, and alm for the spectate of the Rollion for the stable and alm for the stable an ment and the general tone of our press, that our attitude of neutrality, so far from being dictated by selfish considerations or sentiments of ill will, is perfectly consistent with friendship and sympathy, and is, in fact, the only course from which America could derive any advantage in her difficult, though hopeful struggle. The nineteen millions of the free States need no foreign force to assist them in maintaining the Union against a portion of the other States, stained, weakened and degraded by

An act to suspend the operations of the mint.

Secretor I. The Congress of the Confederate states of America do eract. That from and after the first day of Janarenssion; the correlations of the sweeral minists in the Confederate States be suspended; and that all officers therein shall cease to exercise their functions or to receive any rataries; and that all memors and builtion in the hands of any officer shall forthwith be transferred to the Treasurer of the Confederate States. ganization of the North, it grows stronger every ments, and all apportenances, be placed by the superintendent in charge of some fit person, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the said Secretary be authorized to accept and superintend as such caudodian, and to allow him, or much other person as may be appointed, the use and occupation of the parties are assailed. No battle of European magnitude is likely to take place, nor will either party eploy the excitament and langer of a guerrilla war. It was important for the North to partion heretofore used as a dwelling, in consideration of his used carried and safekerping of the whole establishment.

dors confined to their own territories, the battle in the field was of less consequence than the battle in the pocket; and notwittending the heavy loss from the repudiation of debts and the stoppage of trade, the North is improving in financial condition, while the South sinks lower into that gulf of imperaniosi-

We certainly rejoice to see the free States displaying so much energy and gaining advantages for every mail to tall; but the Union can not be preserved by force, and all that the most skillful commanders can accomplish will be to bring about a truce, during which negotiations can take place, and the numerous opponents of secusion among the planters

may be allowed to speak.

The American people would never tolerate the centralization of an old European poternment, and without it no federation could stead, unless by the good will of its component parts.

President Lincoln and Mr. Seward must be aware of this, and we shall look to the forthcoming Mes-sage for intimations of that spirit of reconciliation which the strongest party ought to be the first

to show. CAPTURE OF A SOUTHERN PRIVATEER—WILL THE MEN DO EXECUTED.

From the London Ship-ing Giz:tte, July 4 The first Southern privatoer has fallen to the lot f the United States brig Perry, and appears to have been captured some fifty miles off Charleston harbor. The privateer is named the Savannah, and was formerly a Charleston pilot boat, and one of the most weatherly boats of her class. With a crew of twenty men, well provisioned and carrying one-long eighteen pounder, worked on a pivot, the Sa-vannah sailed recently from Charleston, and was

returning from Georgetown. If the Federal Government equip and man a feet and send it into the Gulf and Carribean Sea, it will afford ample employment, we should say, for all the spare ships of the blockading squadron. We per-ceive that there is a cry raised by soms of the Northern journals that the crew of the Savannah should be dealt with as pirates. We earnestly hope that the Federal Government will not listen to such inhuman advice, offered by men, who are safe from the effects of their malignant auggestions. ecution of the crow of the Savannah would be the signal for the commencement of a war of extermi nation on both sides.

The Threatened Breaking up of the Blockade by En land and France.

That these Powers meditate the breaking up of the blockade of the Southern ports no one can en-tertain a rational doubt; and that they will proceed to carry their design into execution in the course of next fall, if not before, unless the blockade is ren-dered completely effective at every point, is very apparent to the most superficial observer. All that they want is an excuse, and if they do not find one they will probably manufacture some pretext which they will set forth to the world as their justification for the highhanded proceeding of meddling in our domestic affairs, and giving all and comfort to the rebels by neutralizing the measures adopted for

their subjugation. France and England want cotton, and they say they must have it all bazards. Lord Palmerston. indeed, says - as our readers may have observed in vesterday's Herold-that all the navies in the world cannot prevent the Roglish demand for cotton from being supplied by the Southern States. He inti-mates that, even if the blockide should be made perfect, England will get cotton across the Southern frontier of Texas th ough Mexico. About that, however, the American government may have something to say when the time comes, and a corps of twenty five thousand United States volunteers land-

dd there may block that game.

The recent declaration of Lord John Russel in Parliament, in the case of New Granada, was evidently intended to apply the parallel case of the United States. He said, in the case of rebellion, the government had the right to close the ports; but if, in the case of civil war, the ports were de occupied by the insurgents they could not take the step according to national law. The British naval by Congress, twing authority to the President to close these parts in which the reverse cannot be collected owing to enlawful combinations, and authorizing him to collect duties on shipboard outside those harbors, is nell and you inasmuch as Biofernal William Combined to the collection of the collec Richmond, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannab, Ma-bile, Pensucola, New Orleans and Galveston are all occupied by the imagence in the respective States to which they belong that is to say, Virginia. North Carolina South Carolina, Coursia, Alabana, Florida, Louisiana and Tenas. The English press have unnaimously declared that their government will not analmit to the payment of duties on the decks of mes-of-war, on the mound that it is cos-trary to the law of nations, and that it would in-volve a double payment—one outside the port and the other inside. There is, therefore, a clear necounty for the most vigorous and active naval preparations on the part of our government to assert its rights. — For Ford Herd's July 15.

Things at the North,

A very intelligent gentleman, recently from New York, gives us sundry items of information touching the great Yankee nation. First and foremost, the great Gotham is substantially a thing of the past. Its glory is departed; its merchant princes are not, its once cruwded thoroughfares are empty and decary; its polarial hotels are deserted, and board can be readily obtained at the magnificent St. Nicholas at ten dallars a week. It is contain if the Vanleys at ten dallars a week. It is certain if the Yankees rain us, that we shall have the consolation of knowing that they are very near the gulf of perdition themselves. They are represented as frantic with rage at the deso-

lation among them, and the still more appalling devolation that impends.

In the blindness of their fury they give way to the most contradictory absurdities. In one breath they denounce the South as poverty stricken and worthless and in the next they protest that they worthless and in the next they protect that they cannot possibly do without this pour region, and will expend every life and every dollar among them rather than relinquish it. They are quite as furious against England as against the South, and call down as heavy insprecedings upon her head as upon "Secessia" itself. From what our informant heard he inferred that no love was lost

on the part of the English, either at New York or at home. One of the first houses in New York had received a letter from England, which gives an indi-cation of John Bull's feelings toward the insolent Yankee nation. The writer said that such was the discatisfaction among the commercial and manufac-turing classes, with the Yankees, that if he were to go round he could in a few hours raise enough money to fit out a first-class steel plated steamer to be presented to Jeff Davie. The liveliest sympathy pervades both these classes for the success of the Confederate States, and their influence would, be

fore long, he felt on the governing class.
It is a well ascertained fact that the armies of the North do not contain more than 2 per cent, of Black Republicans. These stoundrels, who have created this war, keep out of it, except in the safe, fat places the commissury or quartermister's department—where they are coming money, by robbing

almost entirely of Democrata and foreigners—principally Hossians—who are fighting for pay.

The North abounds with the strangest rumore in regard to mailters and things in general in the South. The Southern people and so diera are all at the point of survation; President Divis and Gov. Letcher are in battle array against each other; and Gen. Lee has resigned and set out forthwith for Washington, to join old Scott. The papers are crowded with this glorious news. We had supposed them better advised of our movements. But they are smitten with the blindness that precedes destruction - Richmond Whig

Notice to Bailroad Companies.

Nashville Union and American copy one work, and oversit bill to Commonwealth Office, Atlanta, Ga, and opping of the paper containing the advertisem of, marked to Mesers Stefeld & Nashban.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE 小學生的人 大學學

Rail Road NASHVILLE TO RICHLAND, (CAMP TROUS. DALE

Change of Time. To take effect Friday, July 19th, 1961. Leaving Nachville at 4.30 P M. Arriving at Richland (Comp Trousdate) at 72 Ms Leave Richland at 7 A. M.

Arriving at Nashville at 1870 A. M.

Arriving at Nashville at 1870 A. M.

Arriving at N. R. R. BUTURNING